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THE

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Price One Shilling.



The Temple of Fame.

Lud. Cheron inv. Souls

THE

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VISION.

By Mr. POPE. &

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for BERNARD LINTOTT between the two Temple-Gates in Fleetstreet. 1715.

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Advertisement.

HE Hint of the following Piece was taken from Chaucer's House of Fame. The Design is in a manner entirely alter'd, the Descriptions and most of the particular Thoughts my own: Tet I could not Suffer it to be printed without this Acknowledgment, or think a Concealment of this Nature the less unfair for being common. The Reader who would compare this with Chaucer, may begin with his Third Book of Fame, there being nothing in the Two first Books that answers to their Title.

Adventisement.

The Film of the fallering to the falleri Chancer's House of Farme The Deligie is in a many ner sensoly alter a the Descript tions and make of the participan Limitely of the first first front not fulfer it to be printed with. out this Acres onto semen, or think a Consentinent of this Nature the lofs wifig for letting comment. This Regularing by several consists titis with Chaucer in her hear with the Third Book of Lines. there being middle in the Lies for Books that garage to their Inle

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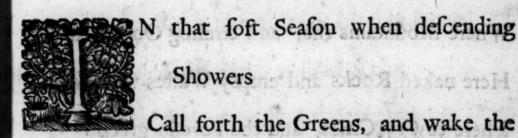
While pure ShimbelpHathark gold if

TEMPLE

OF

FAME.

In Air felf balanc'd hung the Alobe had



rifing Flowers;

When opening Buds falute the welome Day,
And Earth relenting feels the Genial Ray;

As balmy Sleep had charm'd my Cares to Rest,

And Love it self was banish'd from my Breast,

(What Time the Morn mysterious Visions brings,

While purer Slumber spread their golden Wings)

A Train of Phantoms in wild Order rose,

And, join'd, this Intellectual Scene compose,

I stood, methought, betwixt Earth, Seas, and The whole Creation open to my Eyes:

In Air self-balanc'd hung the Globe below,

Where Mountains rise, and circling Oceans flow;

Here naked Rocks and empty Wastes were seen,

There tow'ry Cities, and the Forests green:

Here sailing Ships delight the wand'ring Eyes;

There Trees, and intermingl'd Temples rise:

a And Ranbrelowing feels the Genial Ray

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Now a clear Sun the shining Scene displays, it amos The transient Landscape now in Clouds decays O'er the wide Prospect as I gaz'd around, I Sudden I heard a wild promiscuous Sound, I all ha Like broken Thunders that at distance roar, Or Billows murm'ring on the hollow Shoar: Then gazing up, a glorious Pile beheld, it and the Whose tow'ring Summit ambient Clouds conceal'd. High on a Rock of Ice the Structure lay, Steep its Ascent, and slipp'ry was the Way; The wondrous Rock like Parian Marble shone, And feem'd to distant Sight of folid Stone. Inscriptions here of various Names I view'd, The greater Part by hostile Time subdu'd; Yet wide was spread their Fame in Ages past, And Poets once had promis'd they should last.

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Some fresh engrav'd appear'd of Wits renown'd; I look'd again, nor cou'd their Trace be found. Criticks I faw, that others Names deface, and to And fix their own with Labour in their place: Their own like others foon their Place refign'd, Or disappear'd, and left the first behind. awalled to Nor was the Work impair'd by Storms alone, But felt th'Approaches of too warm a Sun : 1 sloul W For Fame, impatient of Extreams, decays no dell' Not more by Envy than Excess of Praise. Yet Part no Injuries of Heav'n cou'd feel, Like Crystal faithful to the graving Steel : DOA The Rock's high Summit, in the Temple's Shade, Nor Heat could melt, nor beating Storm invade. There Names infcrib'd unnumber'd Ages past From Time's first Birth, with Time it self shall last; Thefe

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Four brazen Galos, on Colomics lased Mont

These ever new, nor subject to Decays,

Spread, and grow brighter with the Length of Days.

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So Zembla's Rocks (the beauteous Work of Frost)
Rise white in Air, and glitter o'er the Coast;
Pale Suns, unselt, at distance roll away,
And on th' impassive Ice the Lightnings play:
Eternal Snows the growing Mass supply,
Till the bright Mountains prop th' incumbent Sky:
As Atlas six'd, each hoary Pile appears,
The gather'd Winter of a thousand Years.

On this Foundation Fame's high Temple stands;
Stupendous Pile! not rear'd by mortal Hands.
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or elder Babylon, its Frame excell'd.

Wellmard, a figure cours Eront Spicer appara

2 '

Four

Of various Structure, but of equal Grace:

Four brazen Gates, on Columns lifted high,

Salute the diff rent Quarters of the Sky.

Here fabled Chiefs in darker Ages born,

Or Worthies old, whom Arms or Arts adorn,

Who Cities rais'd, or tam'd a monstrous Race;

The fourfold Walls in breathing Statues grace:

Heroes in animated Marble frown,

And Legislators seem to think in Stone.

Westward, a sumptuous Frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick Pillars of white Marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an Architrave of antique Mold,
And Sculpture rising on the roughen'd Gold.

The gather'd Winter of a thought Mears.

Or older Breighan its France execul-

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In fhaggy Spoils here Thefeus was beheld, And Perfeus dreadful with Minerva's Shield: There great Alcides stooping with his Toil, Rests on his Club, and holds th' Hesperian Spoil. Here Orpheus fings; Trees moving to the Sound Start from their Roots, and form a Shade around: Amphion there the loud creating Lyre Strikes, and beholds a fudden Thebes aspire; A Cytharon's Ecchoes answer'd to his Call, And half the Mountain roll'd into a Wall: There might you fee the length'ning Spires ascend, The Domes fwell up, the widening Arches bend, The growing Tow'rs like Exhalations rife, And the huge Columns heave into the Skies.

Superior, and alone (Amberia Ro)d.

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The Eastern Front was glorious to behold, With Diamond flaming, and Barbarick Gold. There Ninus shone, who spread th' Assyrian Fame, And the great Founder of the Persian Name: There in long Robes the Royal Magi stand, Grave Zoroafter waves the circling Wand: The fage Chaldwans rob'd in White appear'd, And Brachmans deep in defert Woods rever'd. These stop'd the Moon, and call'd th' unbody'd Shades To Midnight Banquets in the glimm ring Glades; Made visionary Fabricks round them rife, in ordin And airy Spectres skim before their Eyes; Of Talismans and Sigils knew the Pow'r, And careful watch'd the Planetary Hour. Superior, and alone, Confucius stood, Who taught that useful Science, to be good.

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But on the South a long Majestick Race

Of Ægypt's Priests the gilded Niches grace,

Who measur'd Earth, describ'd the starry Spheres,

And trac'd the long Records of Lunar Years.

High on his Car Sesostris struck my View,

Whom scepter'd Slaves in golden Harness drew:

His Hands a Bow and pointed Jav'lin hold,

His Giant Limbs are arm'd in Scales of Gold.

Between the Statues Obelisks were plac'd,

And the learn'd Walls with Hieroglyphicks grac'd.

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Of Gothick Structure was the Northern Side,
O'erwrought with Ornaments of barb'rous Pride.
There huge Colosses rose, with Trophies crown'd,
And Runick Characters were grav'd around:

Which o'er each Object casting various-Dies,

There

There fate Zamolxis with erected Eyes, And Odin here in mimick Trances dies. There, on rude Iron Columns fmear'd with Blood, The horrid Forms of Scythian Heroes stood, Druids and Bards (their once loud Harps unstrung) And Youths that dy'd to be by Poets fung. These and a thousand more of doubtful Fame, To whom old Fables gave a lasting Name, In Ranks adorn'd the Temple's outward Face; The Wall in Lustre and Effect like Glass, Which o'er each Object casting various Dies, Enlarges fome, and others multiplies. Nor void of Emblem was the mystick Wall, For thus Romantick Fame increases all.

And Review Characters were graved around:

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The Temple shakes, the founding Gates unfold. Wide Vaults appear, and Roofs of fretted Gold, Rais'd on a thousand Pillars, wreath'd around With Lawrel-Foliage, and with Eagles crown'd: Of bright, transparent Beryl were the Walls, The Freezes Gold, and Gold the Capitals: As Heaven with Stars, the Roof with Jewels glows, And ever living Lamps depend in Rows. Full in the Passage of each spacious Gate The fage Historians in white Garments wait; Grav'd o'er their Seats the Form of Time was found, His Scythe revers'd, and both his Pinions bound. Within, stood Heroes who thro' loud Alarms In bloody Fields pursu'd Renown in Arms. High on a Throne with Trophies charg'd, I view'd The Youth that all things but himself subdu'd;

His

His Feet on Sceptres and Tiara's trod, And his horn'd Head express'd the Libyan God. There Cafar, grac'd with both Minerva's, shone; He Cafar, the World's great Master, and his own; Unmov'd, superior still in every State; And scarce detested in his Country's Fate. But chief were those who not for Empire fought, But with their Toils their People's Safety bought: High o'er the rest Epaminondas stood; Timoleon, glorious in his Brother's Blood; And Scipio, Saviour of the Roman State, Great in his Triumphs, in Retirement great.

Here too the Wife and Good their Honours claim, Much-fuff'ring Heroes, of less noify Fame,

the Tour's that all things but bundelf labda'd

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Fair Virtue's filent Train: Supreme of these Here ever shines the Godlike Socrates. one; Here triumphs He whom Athens did expel, In all things Just, but when he fign'd the Shell. Here his Abode the martyr'd Phocion claims, With Agis, not the last of Spartan Names: Unconquer'd Cato shews the Wound he tore, And Brutus his ill Genius meets no more.

> But in the Centre of the hallow'd Quire Six pompous Column's o'er the rest aspire; Around the Shrine it felf of Fame they stand, Hold the chief Honours, and the Fane command. High on the first, the mighty Homer shone; Eternal Adamant compos'd his Throne;

Morion and United at every That infuite.

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Father

Father of Verse! in holy Fillets dreft, and it His Silver Beard wav'd gently o'er his Breaft; Tho' blind, a Boldness in his Looks appears, In Years he feem'd, but not impair'd by Years. The Wars of Troy were round the Pillar feen: Here fierce Tydides wounds the Cyprian Queen: Here Hetter glorious from Patroclus Fall, Here dragg'd in Triumph round the Trojan Wall, Motion and Life did ev'ry Part infpire, Bold was the Work, and prov'd the Mafter's Fire; A strong Expression most he seem'd r'affect, And here and there disclos'd a brave Neglect.

A Golden Column next in Rank appear'd,
On which a Shrine of purest Gold was rear'd;

Padica

Hold the chief Honours, and the Fane command.

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Finish'd the whole, and labour'd ev'ry Part, With patient Touches of unweary'd Art: The Mantuan there in fober Triumph fate, Compos'd his Posture, and his Look sedate; On Homer still he fix'd a reverend Eye, Great without Pride, in modest Majesty. In living Sculpture on the Sides were spread The Latian Wars, and haughty Turnus dead; Eliza stretch'd upon the fun'ral Pyre, Eneas bending with his aged Sire: Troy flam'd in burnish'd Gold, and o'er the Throne Arms and the Man in Golden Cyphers shone.

Four Swans sustain a Carr of Silver bright,

With Heads advanc'd, and Pinions stretch'd for

Flight:

I o sweeter Sounds, and travel d The J's Hie:

Here

Here, like some surious Prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God.
A-cross the Harp a careless Hand he slings,
And boldly sinks into the sounding Strings.
The sigur'd Games of Greece the Column grace,
Neptune and Jove survey the rapid Race:
The Youth's hang o'er their Chariots as they run;
The siery Steeds seem starting from the Stone;
The Champions in distorted Postures threat,
And all appear'd Irregularly great.

Here happy Horace tun'd th' Ausonian Lyre
To sweeter Sounds, and temper'd Pindar's Fire:
Pleas'd with Alcaus manly Rage t'insuse
The softer Spirit of the Sapphick Muse.

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Twy fland in burnish'd Cold, and o'er the Throne

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The polish'd Pillar different Sculptures grace;

A Work outlasting Monumental Brass.

Here smiling Loves and Bacchanals appear,

The Julian Star and Great Augustus here.

The Doves that round the Infant Poet spread

Myrtles and Bays, hung hov'ring o'er his Head.

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Here in a Shrine that cast a dazling Light,
Sate six'd in Thought the mighty Stagyrite;
His Sacred Head a radiant Zodiack crown'd,
And various Animals his Sides surround;
His piercing Eyes, erect, appear to view
Superior Worlds, and look all Nature thro'.

O'er which a pompous Dome invades the Skies

With equal Rays immortal Tully shone, and but The Roman Rostra deck'd the Consul's Throne:

Gath'ring

Bright azure Rays from lively Saphirs fireaun.

Gath'ring his flowing Robe, he seem'd to stand, In Act to speak, and graceful, stretch'd his Hand: Behind, Rome's Genius waits with Civick Crowns, And the Great Father of his Country owns.

The Doves that round the Infant Poet foreid

These massie Columns in a Circle rise,

O'er which a pompous Dome invades the Skies:

Scarce to the Top I stretch'd my aking Sight,

So large it spread, and swell'd to such a Height.

Full in the midst, proud Fame's Imperial Seat

With Jewels blaz'd, magnissicently great;

The vivid Em'ralds there revive the Eye;

The flaming Rubies shew their sanguine Dye;

Bright azure Rays from lively Saphirs stream,

And lucid Amber casts a Golden Gleam.

The Roman Rofera deck delbe Conduled a money

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With various-colour'd Lights the Pavement shone, And all on fire appear'd the glowing Throne; The Dome's high Arch reflects the mingled Blaze, And forms a Rainbow of alternate Rays. When on the Godde s first I cast my Sight, Scarce feem'd her Stature of a Cubit's height, But fwell'd to larger Size, the more I gaz'd, Till to the Roof her tow'ring Front she rais'd. With her, the Temple ev'ry Moment grew, And ampler Vista's open'd to my View, Upward the Columns shoot, the Roofs ascend, And Arches widen, and long Iles extend. Such was her Form, as antient Bards have told, Wings raise her Arms, and Wings her Feet infold; A Thousand busy Tongues the Goddess bears, And Thousand open Eyes, and Thousand list'ning Beneath When D

Beneath, in Order rang'd, the tuneful Nine

(Her Virgin Handmaids) still attend the Shrine:

With Eyes on Fame for ever fix'd, they fing;

For Fame they raise the Voice, and tune the String.

With Time's first Birth began the Heav'nly Lays,

And last Eternal thro' the Length of Days.

But twell'd to larger Size, the more I gaz'd;

Around these Wonders as I cast a Look,

The Trumpet sounded, and the Temple shook,

And all the Nations, summon'd at the Call,

From diff'rent Quarters sill the crowded Hall:

Of various Tongues the mingled Sounds were heard;

In various Garbs promiscuous Throngs appear'd;

Thick as the Bees, that with the Spring renew

Their slow'ry Toils, and sip the fragrant Dew,

And Thouland open Hyes, and Thousand lift ourgi

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When the wing'd Colonies first tempt the Sky, O'er dusky Fields and shaded Waters fly, Or fettling, feize the Sweets the Bloffoms yiel I, And a low Murmur runs along the Field. Millions of Suppliant Crowds the Shrine attend, And all Degrees before the Goddess bend sored a W. The Poor, the Rich, the Valiant, and the Sage, And boafting Youth, and Narrative old Age. Their Pleas were diff'rent, their Request the same, For Good and Bad alike are fond of Fame. Some she disgrac'd, and some with Honours crown'd; Unlike Successes equal Merits found. of alos most Thus her blind Sister, fickle Fortune reigns, And undifferning, featters Crowns and Chains. 101/1

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First at the Shrine the Learned World appear,

And to the Goddess thus prefer their Prayer:

Long have we sought t'instruct and please Mankind,

With Studies pale, with Midnight Vigils blind;

But thank'd by sew, rewarded yet by none,

We here appeal to thy superior Throne:

On Wit and Learning the just Prize bestow,

For Fame is all we must expect below.

Ther Bleas wash oil rent, their it quel the fune,

The Goddess heard, and bade the Muses raise

The Golden Trumpet of eternal Praise;

From Pole to Pole the Winds diffuse the Sound,

That fills the Circuit of the World around;

Not all at once, as Thunder breaks the Cloud;

The Notes at first were rather sweet than loud;

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By just degrees they ev'ry moment rise,

Fill the wide Earth, and gain upon the Skies.

At ev'ry Breath were balmy Odours shed,

Which still grew sweeter as they wider spread:

Less fragrant Scents th' unfolding Rose exhales,

Or Spices breathing in Arabian Gales.

No left delerved a infl. Poutra of Praise.

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Next these the Good and Just, an awful Train, of Thus on their Knees address'd the sacred Fane.

Since living Virtue is with Envy curst,

And the best Men are treated like the worst,

Do thou, just Goddess, call our Merits forth,

And give each Deed th' exact intrinsic Worth.

Not with bare Justice shall your Act be crown'd,

(Said Fame) but high above Desert renown'd:

Let fuller Notes th' applauding World amaze,

And the loud Clarion labour in your Praise.

he every freath were balmy Odonia the l.

This Band dismis'd, behold another Crowd Prefer'd the same Request, and lowly bow'd, The constant Tenour of whose well spent Days No less deserv'd a just Return of Praise. But strait the direful Trump of Slander founds, Thro' the big Dome the doubling Thunder bounds: Loud as the Burst of Cannon rends the Skies, The dire Report thro' ev'ry Region flies: In ev'ry Ear incessant Rumours rung, And gath'ring Scandals grew on ev'ry Tongue. From the black Trumpet's rufty Concave broke Sulphureous Flames, and Clouds of rolling Smoke:

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The pois'nous Vapor blots the purple Skies, but A

And withers all before it as it flies.

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A Troop came next, who Crowns and Armour (wore, And proud Defiance in their Looks they bore:

For thee (they cry'd) amidst Alarms and Strife,

We sail'd in Tempests down the Stream of Life;

For thee whole Nations sill'd with Flames and

Blood,

And fwam to Empire thro' the purple Flood.

Those Ills we dar'd thy Inspiration own,

And all that Virtue seem'd was done for thee alone.

Ambitious Fools! (the Queen reply'd, and frown'd)

Be all your Acts in dark Oblivion crown'd;

There sleep forgot, with mighty Tyrants gone, A

Your Statues moulder'd, and your Names unknown.

A fud-

A sudden Cloud strait snatch'd them from my Sight, And each Majestick Phantom sunk in Night.

Then came the smallest Tribe I yet had seen, A Plain was their Dress, and modest was their Mein. Great Idol of Mankind! we neither claim The Praise of Merit, nor aspire to Fame; But safe in Deserts from the Applause of Men, Would die unheard of, as we liv'd unseen. The Acts of Goodness, which themselves requite. O let us still the secret Joy partake,

And live there Men who flight immortal Fame?

Who then with Incense shall adore our Name?

Be all your Adam day! Oblivion crown'd;

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But, Mortals know, 'tis still our greatest Pride,

To blaze those Virtues which the Good would hide.

Rise! Muses, rise! add all your tuneful Breath,

These must not sleep in Darkness and in Death.

She said: in Air the trembling Musick floats,

And up the Winds triumphant swell the Notes;

So soft, tho' high, so loud, and yet so clear,

Ev'n list'ning Angels lean'd from Heaven to hear:

To farthest Shores th' Ambrosial Spirit slies,

Sweet to the World, and grateful to the Skies.

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Next these a youthful Train their Vows exprest,
With Feathers crown'd, with gay Embroid'ry drest:
Hither, they cry'd, direct your Eyes, and see
The Men of Pleasure, Dress, and Gallantry:

E

Around the Shrine, and made the fame Request

Ours

Ours is the Place at Banquets, Balls and Plays;
Sprightly our Nights, polite are all our Days;
Courts we frequent, where 'tis our pleafing Care
To pay due Visits, and address the Fair:
In fact, 'tis true, no Nymph we cou'd persuade,
But still in Fancy vanquish'd ev'ry Maid;
Of unknown Dutchesses leud Tales we tell,
Yet would the World believe us, all were well.
The Joy let others have, and we the Name,
And what we want in Pleasure, grant in Fame.

The Queen assents, the Trumpet rends the Skies, And at each Blast a Lady's Honour dies.

Pleas'd with the strange Success, vast Numbers

Around the Shrine, and made the same Request:

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What you (she cry'd) unlearn'd in Arts to please, Slaves to your felves, and ev'n fatigu'd with Eafe, Who lose a Length of undeserving Days; Wou'd you usurp the Lover's dear-bought Praise? To just Contempt, ye vain Pretenders, fall, The Peoples Fable, and the Scorn of all. Strait the black Clarion fends a horrid Sound, Loud Laughs burst out, and bitter Scoffs fly round, Whispers were heard, with Taunts reviling loud, And scornful Hisses ran thro' all the Croud.

Last, those who boast of mighty Mischiess done, Enflave their Country, or usurp a Throne; Or who their Glory's dire Foundation laid, On Sovereigns ruin'd, or on Friends betray'd,

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Calm, thinking Villains, whom no Faith can fix,

Of crooked Counfels and dark Politicks;

Of these a gloomy Tribe surround the Throne,

And beg to make th' immortal Treasons known.

The Trumpet roars, long slaky Flames expire,

With Sparks, that seem'd to set the World on sire.

At the dread Sound, pale Mortals stood aghast,

And startled Nature trembled with the Blast.

This having heard and feen, fome Pow'r unknown

Strait chang'd the Scene, and fnatch'd me from the Throne.

Before my View appear'd a Structure fair,

Its Site uncertain, if in Earth or Air;

Nature trembled with the Blaft. As

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With rapid Motion turn'd the Mansion round; With ceaseless Noise the ringing Walls resound: Not less in Number were the spacious Doors, Than Leaves on Trees, or Sands upon the Shores; Which still unfolded stand, by Night, by Day, Pervious to Winds, and open ev'ry way. As Flames by Nature to the Skies afcend, As weighty Bodies to the Center tend, As to the Sea returning Rivers roll, And the touch'd Needle trembles to the Pole: Hither, as to their proper Place, arise All various Sounds from Earth, and Seas, and Skies. Or spoke aloud, or whisper'd in the Ear; Nor ever Silence, Rest or Peace is here. As on the fmooth Expanse of Crystal Lakes, The finking Stone at first a Circle makes;

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The trembling Surface, by the Motion stir'd, Spreads in a second Circle, then a third; Spread advance, Wide, and more wide, the floating Rings advance, Fill all the wat'ry Plain, and to the Margin dance. Thus ev'ry Voice and Sound, when first they break, On neighb'ring Air a soft Impression make; Spreads Another ambient Circle then they move, Spread Another ambient Circle then they move ambient Circle the they move ambient Circle they ambient Circle

There various News I heard, of Love and Strife, Of Peace and War, Health, Sickness, Death, and

Hither, as to their proper Place, arife

Nor ever Silence, Mell or Peace is here; shill

Of Loss and Gain, of Famine and of Store, no A.

Of Storms at Sea, and Travels on the Shore, and T

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Of Prodigies, and Portents seen in Air,

Of Fires and Plagues, and Stars with blazing Hair,

Of Turns of Fortune, Changes in the State,

The Falls of Fav'rites, Projects of the Great,

Of old Missianagements, Taxations new;

All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.

In eviry Earlit spread, on eviry Tongue it grew.

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Above, below, without, within, around,
Confus'd, unnumber'd Multitudes are found,
Who pass, repass, advance, and glide away;
Hosts rais'd by Fear, and Phantoms of a Day.
Astrologers, that future Fates foreshew,
Projectors, Quacks, and Lawyers not a few;
And Priests and Party-Zealots, num'rous Bands.
With home-born Lyes, or Tales from foreign Lands;

Each

Each talk'd aloud, or in some secret Place, And wild Impatience star'd in ev'ry Face: The flying Rumours gather'd as they roll'd, Scarce any Tale was fooner heard than told; And all who told it, added fomething new, And all who heard it, made Enlargements too, In ev'ry Ear it spread, on ev'ry Tongue it grew. Thus flying East and West, and North and South, News travel'd with Increase from Mouth to Mouth; So from a Spark, that kindled first by Chance, With gath'ring Force the quick'ning Flames advance; workered seas Trumin and a cregoloull

Till to the Clouds their curling Heads aspire,

And Tow'rs and Temples sink in Floods of Fire.

With home-born Lyes, or Toler from foreign

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When thus ripe Lyes are to perfection sprung,

Full grown, and fit to grace a mortal Tongue,

Thro' thousand Vents, impatient forth they flow,

And rush in Millions on the World below.

Fame sits aloft, and points them out their Course,

Their Date determines, and prescribes their Force:

Some to remain, and some to perish soon.

Or wane and wax alternate like the Moon.

Around a thousand winged Wonders fly,

Born by the Trumpet's Blast, and scatter'd thro' the

Sky. Leaded to bear son at his court at I

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There, at one Passage, oft you might survey at A Lye and Truth contending for the way; and And long twas doubtful, both so closely pent, will Which first should issue thro' the narrow Vent.

F

For who in fond as youthful Bards of Lune?

At

At last agreed, together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the Truth and Lye;
The strict Companions are for ever join'd,
And this or that unmix'd, no Mortal e'er shall find

Fame fire aloft, and points them out their Courle,

While thus I stood, intent to see and hear,
One came, methought, and whisper'd in my Ear;
What cou'd thus high thy rash Ambition raise?
Art thou, fond Youth, a Candidate for Praise?

Born by the Trumper's Blath, and Carrer's thre' the

Tis true, faid I, not void of Hopes I came,

For who so fond as youthful Bards of Fame?

But sew, alas I the casual Blessing boast,

So hard to gain, so easy to be lost:

How vain that second Life in others Breath,

Th' Estate which Wits inherit after Death!

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Ease, Health, and Life, for this we must resign, (Unfure the Tenure, but how vast the Fine!) The Great Man's Curse without the Gains endure, Be envy'd, wretched, and be flatter'd poor; All luckless Wits our Enemies profest, And all fuccessful, jealous Friends at best. Nor Fame I flight, nor for her Favours call; She comes unlook'd for, if she comes at all: But if the Purchase costs so dear a Price, As foothing Folly, or exalting Vice: Oh! if the Muse must flatter lawless Sway, And follow still where Fortune leads the way; Or if no Basis bear my rising Name, But the fall'n Ruins of Another's Fame; Then teach me, Heaven! to fcorn the guilty Bays; Drive from my Breast that wretched Lust of Praise;

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Unblemish'd let me live, or die unknown,

Oh grant an honest Fame, or grant me none!

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Be on the same help and the derive it moor;

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OME modern Criticks, from a pretended Refinement of Taste, bave declar'd themselves unable to relish allegorical Poems, 'Tis not easy to penetrate into the meaning of this Criticism; for if Fable be allow'd one of the chief Beauties, or as Aristotle calls it, the very Soul of Poetry, 'tis hard to comprehend how that Fable should be the less valuable for having a Moral. The Ancients constantly made use of Allegories: My Lord Bacon has compos'd an express Treatise in proof of this, entitled, The Wisdom of the Antients; where the Reader may see several particular Fictions exemplify'd and explain'd with great Clearness, Judgment and Learning. The Incidents indeed, by which the Allegory is convey'd, must be vary'd, according to the different Genius or Manners of different Times: and they should never be spun too long, or too much clogg'd with trivial Circumstances, or little Particularities. We find an uncommon Charm in Truth, when it is convey'd by this Side-way to our Underfanding; and 'tis observable, that even in the most ignorant Ages this way of Writing has found Reception. Almost all the Poems in the old Provençal

vençal had this Turn; and from these it was that Petrarch took the Idea of his Poetry. We have his Trionsi in this kind; and Boccace pursu'd in the same Track. Soon after Chaucer introduc'd it here, whose Romaunt of the Rose, Court of Love, Flower and the Leaf, House of Fame, and some others of his Writings are Master-pieces of this sort. In Epick Poetry, 'tis true, too nice and exact a Pursuit of the Allegory is justly esteem'd a Fault; and Chaucer had the Discernment to avoid it in his Knight's Tale, which was an Attempt towards an Epick Poem. Ariosto, with less judgment, gave intirely into it in his Orlando; which tho' carry'd to an Excess, had yet so much Reputation in Italy, that Tasso (who reduc'd Heroick Poetry to the juster Standard of the Ancients) was forc'd to prefix to his Work a scrupulous Explanation of the Allegory of it, to which the Fable it-felf could scarce have directed his Readers. Our Country. man Spencer follow'd, whose Poem is almost intirely allegorical, and imitates the manner of Ariosto rather than that of Tasso. Upon the whole; one may observe this sort of Writing (however discontinu'd of late) was in all Times so far from being rejected by the best Poets, that some of them have rather err'd by insisting in it too closely, and carrying it too far: And that to infer from thence that the Allegory it self is vicious, is a presumptuous Contradiction to the Judgment and Practice of the greatest Genius's, both ancient and modern.

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Pag. 11. ver. 3. So Zembla's Rocks, &c.,

Tho' a short Verisimilitude be not requir'd in the Descriptions of this visionary and allegorical kind of Poetry, which admits of every wild Object that Fancy may present in a Dream, and where it is sufficient if the moral Meaning atone for the Improbability: Tet Men are naturally so desirous of Truth, that a Reader is generally pleas'd, in such a Case, with some Excuse or Allusion that seems to reconcile the Description to Probability and Nature. The Simile here is of that sort, and renders it not wholly unlikely that a Rock of Ice should remain for ever, by mentioning something like it in the Northern Regions, agreeing with the Accounts of our modern Travellers.

P. 12. ver. 1. Four Faces had the Dome, &c.

The Temple is described to be square, the four Fronts with open Gates facing the different Quarters of the World, as an Intimation that all Nations of the Earth may alike be receiv'd into it. The Western Front is of Grecian Architecture: the Dorick Order was peculiarly sacred to Heroes and Warriors. Those whose Statues are here mention'd, were the first Names of old Greece in Arms and Arts. 2 Suidio 10

Pag. 13. ver. 3. There great Alcides, &c.

This Figure of Hercules is drawn with an eye to This Figure of Hercules the Position of the famous Statue of Farnese.

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Pag. 14. ver. 4. And the great Founder of the Persian Name.

Cyrus was the Beginner of the Persian, as Nihus was of the Assyrian Monarchy. The Magi and Chaldeans (the chief of whom was Zoroaster) employ'd their Studies upon Magick and Astrology, which was in a manner almost all the Learning of the antient Asian People. We have scarce any Account of a moral Philosopher except Confucius, the great Lawgiver of the Chinese, who liv'd about two thousand Years ago.

Pag. 15. ver. 2. Egypt's Priests, &c.

The Learning of the old Egyptian Priests consisted for the most part in Geometry and Astronomy: They also preserved the History of their Nation. Their greatest Hero upon Record is Sesostris, whose Actions and Conquests may be seen at large in Diodorus, &c. He is said to have caused the Kings he vanquished to draw him in his Chariot. The Posture of his Statue, in these Verses, is correspondent to the Description which Herodotus gives of one of this Prince's Statues remaining in his own time.

Pag. 15. ver. 11. Of Gothick Structure was the Northern Side.

The Architecture is agreeable to that part of the World. The Learning of the Northern Nations lay more obscure than that of the rest. Zamolxis was

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was the Disciple of Pythagoras, who taught the Immortality of the Soul to the Scythians. Odin, or Woden, was the great Legislator and Hero of the Goths. They tell us of him that being subject to Fits, he persuaded his Followers, that during those Trances he received Inspirations from whence he dictated his Laws. He is said to have been the Inventor of the Runic Characters.

Pag. 16. ver. 5. Druids and Bards, &c.

These were the Priests and Poets of those People, so celebrated for their savage Virtue. Those heroick Barbarians accounted it a Dishonour to die in their Beds, and rush'd on to certain Death in the Prospect of an After-Life, and for the Glory of a Song from their Bards in Praise of their Actions.

Pag. 17. ver. ult. The Youth that all things but himself subdu'd.

Alexander the Great: The Tiara was the Crown peculiar to the Asian Princes: His Desire to be thought the Son of Jupiter Ammon caus'd him to wear the Horns of that God, and to represent the same upon his Coins, which was continued by several of his Successors.

Pag. 18. ver. 10. Timoleon glorious in his Brother's Blood,

Timoleon had sav'd the Life of his Brother Timophanes in the Battel between the Argives G and

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and Corinthians; but afterwards kill'd him when be affected the Tyranny, preferring his Duty to his Country to all the Obligations of Blood.

Pag. 19. ver. 3.— He whom Athens did grbole Trans, s he we con expel,

In all things just, but when he fign'd the Shell and John of the Runn Cherry Jode a

Aristides, who for his great Integrity was distinguish'd by the Appellation of the Just. When his Countrymen would have banish'd him by the O. stracism, where it was the Custom for every Man to sign the Name of the Person he voted to Exile in an Oyster-Shell; a Peasant, who could not write, came to Aristides to do it for him, who readily sign'd his own Name. Vide Plutarch. See the Same Author of Phocion, Agis, &c. The Youththat all things but

Pag. 19. ver. 9. But in the Center of the hallow'd Quire, &c. The Tiara war the

Alexander the Great : In the midst of the Temple, nearest the Throne of Fame, are plac'd the greatest Names in Learning of all Antiquity. These are describ'd in such Attitudes as express their different Characters. The Columns on which they are rais'd are adorn'd with Sculptures, taken from the most striking Subjects of their Works; which are so executed, as that the Sculpture bears a Resemblance in its Manner and Character, to the Manner and Character of their Writings. ir Writings.
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Pag. 21. ver. 13. Four Swans sustain, &c.

Pindar being seated in a Chariot, alludes to the Chariot-races he celebrated in the Grecian Games. The Swans are the Emblems of the Ode, as their soaring Posture intimates the Sublimity and Activity of his Genius. Neptune presided over the Isthmian, and Jupiter over the Olympian Games.

Pag. 22. ver. 13. Pleas'd with Alcaus Manly Rage t' infuse The foster Spirit of the Sapphick Muse.

This expresses the mixt Character of the Odes of Horace. The second of these Verses alludes to that Line of his:

Spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camœnæ.

As another which follows, to that,

Exegi Monumentum ære perennius.

The Action of the Doves hints at a Passage in the 4th Ode of his third Book.

Me fabulosæ Vulture in Appulo,
Altricis extra limen Apuliæ,
Ludo fatigatumque somno,
Fronde nova puerum Palumbes
Texêre; mirum quod foret omnibus
Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
Dormirem & ursis: ut permerer sacra

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Lauroque, collataque myrto, Non fine Dis animofus infans.

Which may be thus English'd;

While yet a Child, I chanc'd to stray,
And in a Defart sleeping lay;
The savage Race withdrew, nor dar'd
To touch the Muses future Bard:
But Cytheræa's gentle Dove
Myrtles and Bays around me spread,
And crown'd your Infant Poet's Head,
Sacred to Musick and to Love.



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